



Moving the iceberg: achieving co-production in climate services

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The concept of co-production

Introduced by Elinor Ostrom (1970s) to study how public services were co-produced between public and private actors

Deliberate collaboration of different profiles to achieve a common goal: **normative** perspective providing guidelines of how actors should define and co-produce relevant knowledge

Definitions

Climate
research

Co-production

"A complex **meeting place** where several different academic traditions and practices converge, overlap, affect each other, come into conflict, or cooperate toward describing and effecting co-production"

Bremer and Meisch, 2017



Co-production in climate research

Three dimensions:

- **interdisciplinarity**
- interaction with **stakeholders**,
- production of **usable science**

Lemos and Morehouse, 2005



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Why we need it?

"An integrating synthesis is not achieved through the accumulation of different brains."

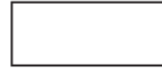
Max-Neef, 2004

Inter-
disciplinarity

Trans-
disciplinarity

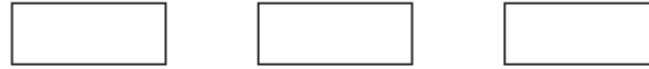


Disciplinary.
(Specialization in isolation)

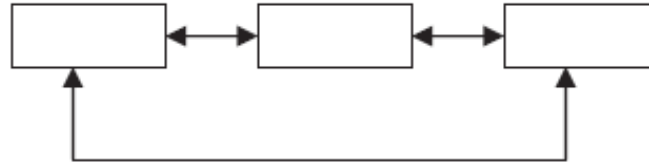


Multidisciplinary.
(No cooperation)

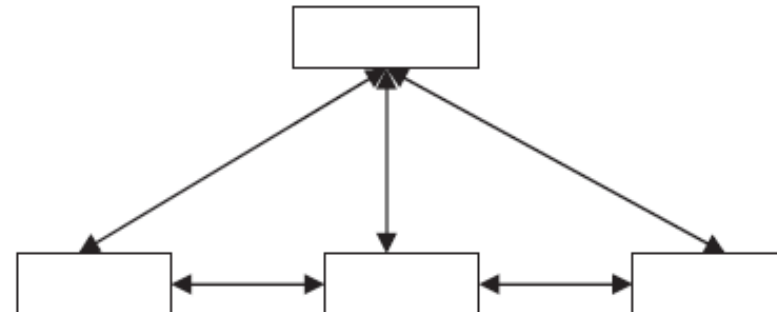
● Rectangl



Pluridisciplinary.
(Cooperation without coordination)



Interdisciplinarity.
(Coordination from higher level concept)



Transdisciplinarity

Transcending the disciplinary bounds and involving actors from outside academia into the research process.

Transdisciplinary researches strive to understand the complexity of the whole problem, rather than only those parts that pertain to their main research discipline.

Burgin and Hofkirchner, 2017
Lang, 2012



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Participation

Long tradition in different scientific disciplines, particularly applicable to environmental research

Levels

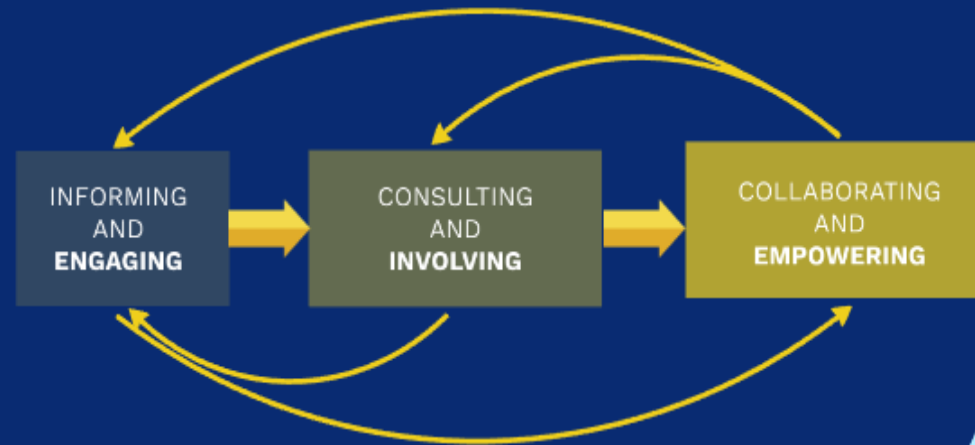
Methods

Analysis techniques

je participe
tu participes
il participe
nous participons
vous participez
ils profitent



Participation maturity levels



Participation approaches, methods and tools

- **Communication:** social media, websites, communication materials
- **Consultation:** interviews, surveys, focus-groups
- **Collaboration:** case study development



Analysis techniques



Qualitative

Discourse analysis



Multi-criteria analysis

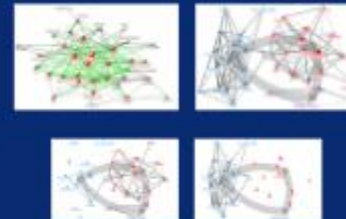


Quantitative

Statistical analysis



Social network analysis





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Stakeholders aka users: terminology in different communities

Climate Service

Users

End-users

Co-developers (of knowledge)

Co-designers

Purveyors

Experts

Disaster risk reduction

Actors

Climate change

Decision-makers

Policy-makers

Climate change adaptation

Knowledge providers

Stakeholder

Zainteresovane
strane

Parts interessades

Belanghebbendes

Заинтересованные стороны

ステークホルダー

Partie
prenante

Wadau

Stakeholder

Parti interessate

Засегнатите страни

Sidosryhmien

أصحاب المصلحة

Partes
interesadas

Venexwendine



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Climate services



"Provision of climate information to assist decision-making. Services must respond to user needs, must be based on scientifically credible information and expertise, and require appropriate engagement between the users and providers"

Climate information users and other stakeholders provide an external perspective and feedback, ensuring that the products generated are tailored to user needs.

Co-
production
in CS

Stakeholder
typologies

Decision-
making
context



Knowledge co-production between climate scientists and climate information users has become a leitmotif in the climate services discourse

CLIMATE SERVICES



Different stakeholders

- Different backgrounds
- Different types of decisions
- Different information needs

There is no "one solution
that fits all"
This happens even within
the same sector



Arctia/Raitio Markus



Icelandic Coast Guard



Siku project

Different decision-making contexts

Day to day decisions



Tools for documenting ice conditions, Siku project

Operational and management decisions



Hans Hederström, CSMART

Regulatory and planning decisions



Northern Forum Governors meeting 2017, Mikhail Pogodaev



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Scientific community and international organisations

advanced users able to indicate the gaps in the scientific knowledge



Public and private sector

can benefit from enhanced predictive capacity across time scales



Society at large

including the general public and local communities who possess traditional knowledge



How we collaborate with stakeholders in APPLICATE

We use different approaches to engage, inform and empower stakeholders to adapt to Arctic changes and their far-reaching impacts on the environment and communities



User Group

Meeting and workshops

Case studies development

Blog

Setting up a User Group

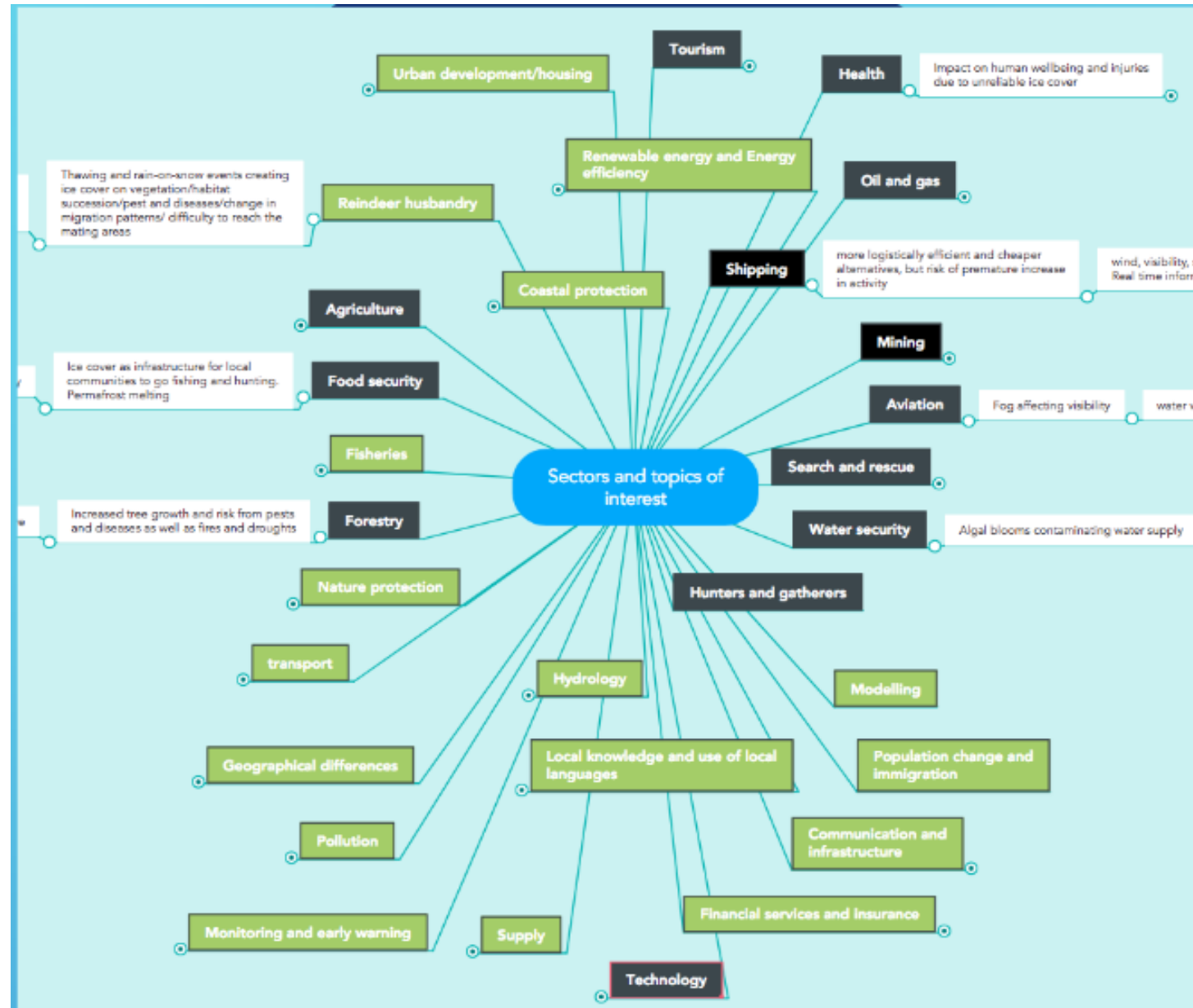
- **Advantages:** a comprehensive view
- **Challenges:** find stakeholders, gender balance, sectoral & geographical coverage, equal contribution
- **Risks:** over-generalization, geographical bias

Mapping
exercise

Findings



MAPPING EXERCISE



Main themes identified

- Use of weather and climate data
- Knowledge communication and integration
- Food security /Biodiversity
- Relevant economic sectors (transport and resupply, reindeer husbandry)
- Climate change and natural hazards
- Mid-latitude linkages

Bojovic and Terrado, 2018

Meetings and workshops

Workshop Improved safety and environmentally sound operations in the Arctic Ocean (Tromso, Jan 2019)



Case studies

- Past events of relevance for stakeholders
- Proof of concept: how this information would have been useful if available at the moment of the event
- From model outcomes to decision-making
- Useful to identify research gaps

Insurance

Reindeer
husbandry

Energy

Heatwaves



Insurance

(case study to be defined)

- Extreme events (probabilities and return periods)
- Decadal predictions
- When will be starting to see catastrophic activity as consequence of sea ice decline?
- Uncertainty
- Increased frequency in the future

Reindeer husbandry

Basal ice formation in November 2006 and 2013 that prevented reindeer from feeding and resulted in high amounts of reindeer deaths in the Yamal Peninsula, northern Finland and Svalbard



Heatwaves

Arctic heatwave in July 2018 killed 70 people in Québec, Canada, and was responsible of 11 wildfires in the Arctic circle



Energy

Lowest sea ice concentration in the Barents and Kara seas for the period Nov-Dec 2016 - linked to the lowest precipitation on record in Europe.

A cold spell affected Europe in Jan 2017, increasing energy demand for heating. Low precipitation + wind drought decreased renewable energy supply.

Western Europe energy generation was affected (France faced a shortage due to planned maintenance in nuclear plants)



BLOG Polar Prediction Matters

[https://blogs.helmholtz.de/
polarpredictionmatters/](https://blogs.helmholtz.de/polarpredictionmatters/)

Launched in September 2017
Coordinated by the Year of Polar Prediction (YOPP)
with participation of APPLICATE and BLUE ACTION



Participate!

1. **Read** - there is a new article every month
2. **Ask questions** - the author is waiting for your doubts. It is an opportunity to know more!
3. **Propose** - do you know a stakeholder that could tell their story? let us know!



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